

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

30 August - 6 September

1947

Number 36

SECTION	I - Welfare
SECTION	II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III - Supply
SECTION	IV - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	V - Social Security
SECTION	VI - Medical Service
SECTION	VII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

Restricted

Restricted
SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare

The Bureau of Social Affairs (Shakai Kyoku) of the Ministry of Welfare (Koseisho) has been assigned the primary responsibility in the field of welfare administration, within the Japanese Government. There is now a total of six bureaus and one board within the Ministry of Welfare.

- a. Social Affairs Bureau
- b. Childrens Bureau (Established March 1947)
- c. Social Insurance Bureau
- d. Repatriation Relief Board
- e. Public Health Bureau
- f. Medical Affairs Bureau
- g. Prevention Bureau

Historical Background: The Social Affairs Bureau was established in August 1920 in the Ministry of Home Affairs and became responsible for all social work activities on the national level. The creation of this bureau was the outgrowth of a relief section which was established in 1917 as a part of the Local Government Bureau and renamed the Social Affairs Section in 1919.

The Social Affairs Bureau was included in the newly created Ministry of Welfare in 1938. In 1941 the name of the Social Affairs Bureau was changed to Living Bureau apparently as a part of the general program of reorganizing the welfare programs to meet the needs of the military. Early in 1943 the Living Bureau and the Population Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare were merged into the Peoples Health Bureau. In the fall of 1945 after the termination of hostilities the Social Affairs Bureau was re-established. The responsibilities of the Bureau in the field of child welfare were transferred from the Social Affairs Bureau in March 1947, when a Childrens Bureau was established.

Organization and Functions: The work of the Social Affairs Bureau is carried out through four sections: General Affairs, Protection, Welfare and Supply.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are divided among the four sections of the Bureau as follows:

1. General Affairs Section.
 - a. Overall planning for social welfare
 - b. Investigations and statistics concerning welfare
 - c. Minsei-in organization
 - d. Social welfare training and education
 - e. Matters not assigned to other sections
2. Protection Section
 - a. Administration of Daily Life Security Law
 - b. Disaster Assistance
3. Welfare Section
 - a. Special program for disadvantaged groups such as Eta.
 - b. Aid for physically handicapped
 - c. Special assistance program for Germans in prefectures of Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagano, Tokyo, Yamanashi.

Restricted

- Restricted*
- d. Programs for "street-girls."
 - e. Public pawnshops, bathhouses, barbershops, markets and dining halls.
 - f. Other programs such as recreation.

4. Supply Section

Note: Busshi-ka is also translated as commodities or material section.

- a. Work shops.
- b. Goods and materials required for relief and assistance.

Relief Supplies

For the information of personnel concerned the following is quote from Memorandum for Japanese Government, AG 311.1 (26 Aug. 47)CCS (SCAPIN 1768) dated 26 August 1947, subject: International Mail Service.

"8. Parcel Post. a. Parcel Post Service will be to Japan only. Parcels will be limited to 22 pounds in weight, and contents will be restricted to relief items such as non-perishable foods, mailable medicines in non-commercial quantities, soap, clothing and other relief items, in quantities which reasonably can be used by the addressee or his immediate family. The following specific limitations apply to each parcel:

- (1) Only one of the following tobacco items can be included in a single parcel: Cigarettes - not more than 200 pieces; cigars - not more than 50 pieces; pipe tobacco - not more than one-half pound.

- (2) Not more than 200 saccharine tablets in a single parcel

b. Gift articles, as distinguished from relief items, such as watches, fountain pens, etc., will not be permitted entry.

c. Only one relief parcel per week may be mailed by any single sender to any one addressee.

d. Relief parcels which are undeliverable will not be returned to senders but will be turned over to designated relief agencies for disposition.

e. Excessive quantities of permitted items, that is, quantities in excess of the reasonable needs of the addressee and/or his immediate family, will be extracted by the Japanese Customs Service and delivered to the appropriate agency of the Eighth Army for distribution to recognized relief agencies."

JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Directors of all Prefectural Chapters of the Japanese Red Cross attended a 3 day conference at National Red Cross Headquarters in Tokyo, during the first week in September, to discuss plans for the fall membership and fund campaign to be held throughout Japan 15 October through 15 November. Among the important announcements made were

a. Although the National Headquarters and the Chapters will cooperate with and assist in the organization and promotion of Community Chests, they will not participate at this time in federated fund raising.

b. The campaign goal of 300,000,000 yen is based on the amount of money estimated as necessary for traditional as well as new Red Cross services, including, particularly, disaster relief.

*2
Restricted*

Restricted

c. The percentage of funds collected in the prefectures to be turned over to National Headquarters has been increased from 10 to 20%, in order to meet the increased obligations of Headquarters for assistance to and supervision of Chapter activities.

d. While no basic changes have been made in the old mode of fund raising and membership solicitations, the Chapters have been urged to also enlist the support and cooperation of volunteers throughout the period of the campaign.

e. An intensive publicity drive, under the guidance of an American Red Cross publicity advisor, will introduce for the first time modern publicity methods in urging public support of the campaign.

f. American Red Cross consultants will closely follow the progress of the campaign and analyze its results in an effort to better understand the entire problem of voluntary fund raising for non-governmental Welfare Agencies.

Public Assistance

Under the provisions of regulation 95 issued by Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare on 8 August 1947, the amount of payments for administrative expenses for persons receiving Daily Life Security payments and living in institutions was increased. Previously under provisions of paragraph 10 of regulation 114 dated 18 September 1946, the Ministry of Welfare agreed to reimburse local governments in the sum of ¥1.33 per day per person for those recipients residing in institutions. These payments are made under authority of Article 24 of the Daily Life Security Law. The new regulation issued 8 August 1947 increases the maximum payments for administrative expenses to institutions, such as orphanages and homes for aged, which provided assistance for needy persons. The new maximum payments are Y-8 per day for children and Y-6 for other persons. Administrative payments for recipients living in other institutions is changed from ¥ 1.33 to ¥ 1.35 per day. These payments are maximum payments and it is not required in the regulation that they be made to the institution unless justified by expenditures. These payments for administrative or office expenses are in addition to the regular assistance allowance under the Daily Life Security Law.

The entire matter of payments under the Daily Life Security Law for persons who reside in institutions is under study by the Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and the Welfare Division, PHW, SCAP. It is expected that further changes in the regulations may be made. Payments for administrative expenses are not to be made to institutions for persons who are not eligible for benefits under the Daily Life Security Law. Attention is called to the fact that at the present time, of all persons receiving benefits under the Daily Life Security Law, only approximately 5% are residing in institutions.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

The following additional relief supply shipments have been received by LARA:

27 Aug 47 21st Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Victory on 27 Aug 47 and contained 31 tons of food and 7.9 tons of clothing.

54 Sept 47 22nd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS China Bear on 3 September 47 and contained 14.56 tons of clothing (including shoes), 54 tons of food and .23 tons of miscellaneous items.

31 Aug 47 23rd Shipment: Arrived in Yokohama aboard the SS Mount Rogers on 31 Aug 47 and contained 19 tons of powdered milk (whole), and 17.19 tons of food stuffs.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Indus-

Restricted

Restricted

try) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases during the period 29 August to 5 September 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Swine Erysipelas	3
Iwate	" "	3
Iwate	Texas Fever	5

The Veterinary division, Public Health Section, Tokyo-To reported the following outbreak of animal disease:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	Rabies	7 (4 are suspects)

SECTION III

SUPPLY

Distribution

Further shipments of spraying and dusting equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program were made to the prefectures under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare. In the period 18 through 24 August distribution of a total of 12,743 pieces were made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Iwate			400	
Miyagi			200	
Gumma				360
Kanagawa				1,200
Niigata	840	540	40	228
Fukui		140		
Nagano	1,184		20	460
Aichi	4,888			30
Mie				300
Nara	984			
Okayama		164	300	
Kagawa		30	10	5
Saga		50	50	
Kagoshima		150	150	20
Totals	7,896	1,074	1,170	2,603

Many complaints are received from the field pertaining to the difficulties the dentists are experiencing in purchasing dental instruments and materials. A conference was held with members of the Ministry of Welfare, producers, wholesalers and retailers to discuss and find the answer to the dentists' problems in purchasing their instruments and materials. Agreement was reached by the different representatives to study the situation and work out an operating plan in which production and distribution would be coordinated in order to meet requirements. In some instances, as brought forth by a representative from the retailers group, the dentist would ask for an instrument or item manufactured by a particular company, and would not purchase a similar item manufactured by another manufacturer, which was available for sale by the retailers. This may soon be remedied to some extent when standardization and specification of all dental instruments and materials come into effect. It was planned that further conferences will be called for from time to time in order to clear difficulties

4
Restricted

Restricted

experienced by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in the flow of supplies from the manufacturer down to the ultimate consumer.

An emergency shipment consisting of 800 cc hog cholera virus and 4000 cc of hog cholera serum was made to Okinawa.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 31 August - 6 September 1947.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Kanagawa	50,000 lbs		
Niigata		4,000 gallons	
Ministry of Transp.		25,000 "	
Kochi	3,000 "		
Kagawa		3,000 "	
Iwate	10,000 "	2,500 "	
Miyagi	3,000 "	3,000 "	
Akita	5,000 "	5,000 "	
Total	71,000 lbs	42,500 gallons	--

Mixing of DDT products from American furnished DDT concentrate continued according to plan. A total of 3,772,125 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust and 359,734 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, kerosene base, represents stocks in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 31 August 1947.

The 21st weekly report of production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control program for 1947 indicates the following data:

	<u>Total to date 23 Aug.</u>	<u>No.Mfgd. 24-31 August</u>	<u>Total to date 31 Aug.</u>	<u>Total Shipped to date 31 Aug.</u>	<u>On Hand</u>	<u>Balance To be Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters.	50,496	4,000	54,496	46,970	7,526	35,504
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	38,093	800	38,893	13,130	25,763	-
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	22,708	300	23,008	8,513	14,195	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,610	-	37,610	22,437	15,173	-
Total	148,907	5,100	154,007	91,050	62,657	35,504

Narcotics

The Japanese Government report for July 1947 shows a total of 85,474 registered persons licenced to handle narcotics, a total of 84 registered persons and 63 unregistered persons apprehended for violations of the narcotic regulations, and the conviction of 7 registered and 37 unregistered violators, a total of 37 thefts of narcotics and one fire resulting in the loss of narcotic stock.

The Marihuana (Taima) report for July 1947 shows a total of 34,833 registrants, with violations to date of one registered person and 81 unregistered persons for the illegal cultivation of Marihuana. To date there have been no convictions of registered persons and two convictions of unregistered persons.

5.
Restricted

Restricted
SECTION IV

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Japanese B. Encephalitis Control

The possibility of a Japanese B Encephalitis outbreak during the current season was considered probable and, with this in view, every effort was made to discover suspect cases early and to obtain clinical and laboratory confirmation at the earliest possible date.

Thus far, there have been reported approximately 50 suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis. The diagnosis has been confirmed by the laboratory in only four cases, all of which were in Kochi Prefecture. The majority of suspect cases have been reported from Kagawa Prefecture, with a few suspects being reported from Ehime, Okayama, Tottori and Hiroshima Prefectures. To date, no cases have been confirmed in any prefecture other than Kochi. It is of the utmost importance that all suspect cases be reported promptly and blood for laboratory confirmation be promptly collected and sent to the 406th Medical Laboratory in Tokyo.

Any suspect cases of Japanese B. Encephalitis should be carefully followed and when there is a change of diagnosis or reasonable evidence that the diagnosis is not Japanese B. Encephalitis, this fact should be reported in order that PHW, GHQ, SCAP may have an accurate picture of the current situation at all times.

Diphtheria Control

Although a national immunization program was carried out the latter part of 1946 and early part of 1947, the diphtheria rate still remains at a high level. This matter has been given careful consideration. Conferences between officials of the Ministry of Welfare and PH&W Section, GHQ SCAP have been held and a plan for a nationwide re-immunization program has been evolved. The plan calls for a booster dose (1 cc) for each child 10 years of age and under, with the exception of those children who are now more than six months of age and less than 24 months of age, who were not immunized last year. These children will receive a course of three inoculations.

Inquiries have been made by both prefectural and MG Health Officers as to when diphtheria toxoid will be available. In this connection, a program is under way to produce and assay the diphtheria toxoid. Considerable quantities of toxoid are already in stock, but the assay has not yet been completed. Some delay in delivery of toxoid is anticipated. It is felt, however, that it would be better to delay the program for a short time, rather than give additional inoculations with material of unknown potency. MG Health Officers are urged to communicate this information to the Japanese Prefectural Health Officers and to enlist their cooperation in carrying out the program when the vaccine becomes available.

Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis surveys of the prefectures have revealed that there are certain tuberculosis sanatoriums especially for teachers. Many of the beds in these sanatoria are not filled. Teachers are afraid to enter these institutions lest they lose their jobs or become socially ostracized. These teacher sanatoria in Japan can be developed into one of the best sources of education in control of tuberculosis. The teacher patients are usually minimal cases with excellent prospects of being cured. Through contacts with their pupils on their return to a community, they have a splendid opportunity for instruction in control of tuberculosis in the home, where a student is the best teacher. The

Restricted

Prefectural Health Officers should be informed of this opportunity and should be assisted in preparing such a program.

Venereal Disease Control

Enclosed with this week's bulletin, number 36, is the pamphlet, "Challenge to Community Action". The Military Government Health Officer will find this material useful in the educational, social, and medical aspects of venereal disease control. Sections of this pamphlet will be useful for translation.

Port Quarantine

Quaran- time Section	Name of Vessel	Port of Depart	Date of Depart	Date of Arrival	Diagnosis	Date of Diag	Cases	Deaths
Hakodate	Maniya Maru	Maoka	7/24	7/26	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Shinko Maru	"	8/15	8/18	Paratyphoid	25 Aug	1	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Bacillary Dysentery	27 Aug	2	0
"	Chitose Maru	"	"	"	Para Typhoid	"	2	0
"	Tokuju Maru	"	"	"	"	"	2	0
"	Takakura San Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentery	"	1	0
"	Hokusen Maru	"	8/15	8/18	"	28 Aug	1	0
"	Takakura Maru	"	8/18	8/22	Para Typhoid	27 Aug	3	0
"	Hokushin Maru	"	8/19	8/22	Bacillary Dysentary	28 Aug	1	0
Maizuru	Eiroku Maru	Nakhodka	8/18	8/21	Amoebic Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0
"	Takasago Maru	"	8/27	8/30	"	"	1	0
Hakodate	Soya Maru	Maoka	8/22	8/24	Bacillary Dysentery	30 Aug	1	0

SECTION V

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

An intensive survey of the Japanese social security program and related matters is being conducted during the next 60 - 90 days by a special mission from the United States. The mission, composed of men with international experience in public health services and social security administration, is surveying the information and statistics compiled by PHW, SCAP, as well as the history of social insurance development in Japan. In addition, it will confer with other Sections of SCAP as well as those organizations in the Japanese Government interested in the over-all program. From the results of the survey, recommended

7
Restricted

Restricted
policies and procedures will be made for the strengthening and improvement of the existing social security program in Japan.

SECTION VI

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for period ending 18 July 47 shows 3,367 hospitals with a capacity of 216,353 beds of which 107,588 were occupied. During this same period 349,081 out-patients were treated.

The constitution of the New Japan Medical Association has been approved and adopted and an act of the Diet will soon formally dissolve the old organization.

In order to build up confidence in the new organization, the present officers have voluntarily offered to tender their resignations and refuse to stand for re-election to office.

New elections will be held about November of this year, affording time for the national and prefectural societies to advise all members in matters regarding the coming election.

As the new constitution states that elections will be held each March the organization will be operated by a receiving committee and newly elected officers will be appointed to fill these positions until March when their term of office officially begins.

SECTION VII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG-39 5 September 1947 Distribution of American Jr. Red Cross
Supplies to Schoolchildren of Japan.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief.

2 Incl: Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 30 August 1947 w/digest.

Monthly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, month ending 30 August 1947 w/digest.

Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases
For the Week Ending 30 August 1947

Beginning with this report, all rates are based upon the estimated populations as of 1 July 1946 and 1947. The total population is estimated to have been 75,300,000 on 1 July 1946 and 78,000,000 on 1 July 1947. Prefectural populations have been changed proportionately. In previous reports, rates for both 1946 and 1947 have been based upon the enumerated population, 26 April 1946, which was 73,110,995. The newly calculated rates, therefore, are somewhat lower than those previously published since the population base is larger.

During the week ending 30 August 1947 there was reported a total of 18,587 cases of communicable disease. This was 13 percent less than the number, (21,334), reported in the preceding week. Approximately 75 percent of the current cases were due to tuberculosis (7,702), whooping cough (3,733), measles (1,360), pneumonia (1,165) and influenza (18). No data are available on deaths from these diseases.

The remaining 12 diseases included in this report accounted for 4,609 cases and 780 deaths currently compared with 5,447 cases and 745 deaths in the preceding week. Nearly 98 percent of the cases were due to dysentery (2,807), typhoid fever (735), malaria (439), diphtheria (278), and paratyphoid fever (237). Dysentery alone accounted for 60 percent of the cases. More than 90 percent of the deaths were due to dysentery (581) and typhoid fever (136), while dysentery alone accounted for nearly 75 percent of the reported deaths.

Diphtheria remained about the same. There were 278 cases and 18 deaths during the week ending 30 August compared with 272 cases and 14 deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 18.6 and 38.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 3.3.

Dysentery declined for the third consecutive week. The current number of cases (2,807) were 22 percent less than in the preceding week (3,604). Deaths (581) were only slightly less than previously (598). The current case and death rates were 187.6 and 38.8 respectively. The cumulative case and death rates were 52.0 and 9.1. In the corresponding week of 1946 there were 6,203 dysentery cases and 886 deaths, representing rates of 429.5 and 61.4 respectively. The cumulative case and death rates through 31 August 1946 were 90.9 and 12.8 respectively.

Typhoid fever cases declined 17 percent, from 886 to 735 currently. Deaths on the other hand, increased more than 50 percent from 89 to 136. The current and cumulative case rates were 49.1 and 22.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 9.1 and 2.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased 26 percent from 188 to 237 while deaths (7) remained about the same as previously (9). The current and cumulative case rates were 15.8 and 6.0. Current and cumulative death rates were 0.5 and 0.3.

No cases or deaths from smallpox have been reported for two weeks. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.7 and 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever remained exactly the same as in the previous two weeks with 4 cases and no deaths reported currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.9 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases (439) were 13 percent higher than in the preceding week (389) but remained below the number reported in each of the first 3 weeks of the August period. One death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 29.3 and 17.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.03.

There were 38 cases and no deaths reported for scarlet fever currently compared with 33 cases and 3 deaths in the previous week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 3.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases declined somewhat from 53 to 43 currently while deaths increased from 22 to 26. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 5.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 1.7.

During the current week there were reported 28 suspect cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 11 deaths. The cases were in the following prefectures: Kagawa (12), Okayama (11), Tottori (2), Shimane (1), Hiroshima (1) and Tokushima (1). No additional cases were confirmed since the previous week. The current and cumulative suspect case rates were 1.9 and 0.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancreoid were 679 and 27,390 respectively; for gonorrhoea, 4,357 and 140,816; for syphilis, 2,634 and 95,155.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 30 AUGUST 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	16	1	1768	206	146	12	766	68
AOMORI	7	1	320	30	37	3	164	20
IWATE	5	-	282	26	84	15	470	43
MIYAGI	5	-	412	12	53	5	337	33
AKITA	13	2	413	30	28	3	209	40
YAMAGATA	9	-	500	35	146	11	888	79
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	324	8	227	24	1664	182
IBARAKI	4	-	384	35	133	44	1335	330
TOCHIGI	7	-	503	31	79	16	1030	172
GUMMA	3	1	228	49	83	13	1230	171
SAITAMA	4	-	424	47	51	10	1269	219
CHIBA	2	1	334	27	61	13	735	133
TOKYO	9	1	1236	194	142	45	2044	457
KANAGAWA	7	-	408	28	47	7	513	92
NIIGATA	20	1	498	32	139	31	1197	192
TOYAMA	3	-	172	11	13	-	152	9
ISHIKAWA	4	-	439	21	8	2	153	27
FUKUI	2	-	174	10	47	2	237	37
YAMANASHI	2	-	81	8	41	3	561	55
NAGANO	3	1	454	36	197	21	1134	113
GIFU	-	-	141	17	20	9	460	137
SHIZUOKA	11	-	389	42	125	35	821	174
AICHI	11	1	1159	69	106	20	1415	340
MIE	3	-	475	26	29	10	348	84
SHIGA	6	-	153	11	16	7	263	32
KYOTO	8	-	414	45	45	14	581	81
OSAKA	5	-	333	39	46	59	522	109
HYOGO	7	-	630	49	58	22	935	170
NARA	NR	NR	130	7	NR	NR	79	9
WAKAYAMA	4	-	173	5	9	6	103	23
TOTTORI	1	-	124	11	9	1	93	20
SHIMANE	5	-	346	15	54	18	268	79
OKAYAMA	1	-	269	24	45	12	251	67
HIROSHIMA	8	-	411	27	60	11	319	94
YAMAGUCHI	8	2	472	46	24	9	169	55
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	217	7	46	12	577	89
KAGAWA	2	-	202	13	19	5	395	61
THIME	7	1	668	65	84	15	694	126
KOCHI	3	-	232	16	10	4	245	59
FUKUOKA	7	-	1301	86	68	7	449	77
SAGA	21	1	530	51	9	-	134	30
NAGASAKI	5	-	436	51	67	8	434	83
KUMAMOTO	4	-	148	23	41	-	290	58
OITA	7	2	532	35	33	10	264	59
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	396	31	NR	NR	430	82
KAGOSHIMA	12	2	463	63	22	7	623	111
TOTAL	278	18	20148	1750	2807	581	27250	4781

RATES								
Current	18.6	1.2	38.5	3.3	187.6	38.8	52.0	9.1
Previous	18.2	0.9			240.9	40.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum
Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	30	1	434	58	20	-	125	7
AOMORI	17	-	123	19	-	-	14	1
IWATE	4	1	112	16	2	-	34	1
MIYAGI	14	1	274	22	6	-	192	7
AKITA	5	2	96	17	6	-	36	3
YAMAGATA	5	2	257	45	3	-	79	5
FUKUSHIMA	9	3	303	29	4	-	74	7
IBARAKI	12	1	255	27	11	-	135	8
TOCHIGI	28	3	296	45	6	-	60	4
GUMMA	23	1	184	22	8	-	59	3
SAITAMA	18	1	302	31	7	-	60	6
CHIBA	21	2	285	18	2	-	95	3
TOKYO	41	4	903	111	24	-	340	16
KANAGAWA	26	1	509	65	8	-	111	6
NIIGATA	32	2	362	47	10	-	96	2
TOYAMA	29	-	275	23	7	-	77	1
ISHIKAWA	5	4	125	15	5	-	33	1
FUKUI	6	-	123	14	2	-	29	1
YAMANASHI	8	-	99	5	2	-	35	1
NAGANO	16	3	211	23	5	1	85	9
GIFU	13	7	296	35	5	-	76	4
SHIZUOKA	34	6	368	34	15	2	95	15
AICHI	36	11	674	72	16	-	151	4
MIE	24	4	618	58	9	-	88	6
SHIGA	4	-	91	9	2	-	21	3
KYOTO	21	1	278	30	6	-	56	5
OSAKA	16	34	399	67	5	-	222	4
HYOGO	65	3	614	76	12	1	69	5
NARA	NR	NR	83	8	NR	NR	11	-
WAKAYAMA	21	3	270	26	7	1	51	1
TOTTORI	5	-	112	8	-	-	18	-
SHIMANE	8	1	194	26	1	-	96	4
OKAYAMA	17	1	209	25	1	-	17	-
HIROSHIMA	22	3	461	49	8	1	121	10
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	85	6	2	-	18	1
TOKUSHIMA	10	20	189	46	1	-	29	4
KAGAWA	7	-	135	19	2	-	41	1
EHIME	10	3	128	19	-	-	21	-
KOCHI	25	3	296	32	1	1	28	2
FUKUOKA	19	1	240	25	1	-	46	2
SAGA	2	-	59	3	-	-	18	1
NAGASAKI	4	1	51	3	5	-	21	2
KUMAMOTO	15	-	83	10	-	-	20	-
OITA	5	2	69	6	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	129	26	NR	NR	29	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	16	5	-	-	12	-
TOTAL	735	136	11675	1375	237	7	3151	168
RATES								
Current	49.1	9.1	22.3	2.6	15.8	0.5	6.0	0.3
Previous	59.2	5.9			12.6	0.6		

Rates per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	39	8	-	-	52	8
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	26	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	3	-	208	28
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	36	2
NIIGATA	-	-	3	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	8	-	1	-	218	5
MIE	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	11	2	-	-	44	-
HYOGO	-	-	42	3	-	-	5	2
NARA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	31	1	-	-	17	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	52	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	0	0	376	38	4	0	994	81
RATE								
Current	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.2
Previous	0.0	0.0			0.3	0.0		

Rates per 100,000 per annum
Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	-	201	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	127	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	10	-	143	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	82	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	16	-	198	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	10	-	286	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	-	80	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	5	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	40	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	-	85	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	24	-	570	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	7	-	363	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	15	-	187	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	5	-	117	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	9	-	53	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	3	-	159	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	14	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	226	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	10	-	192	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	138	-	1,433	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	36	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	7	-	87	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	8	-	254	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	NR	NR	49	-	NR	NR	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	5	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	11	-	201	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	-	226	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	-	124	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	13	-	398	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	84	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	15	1	786	5	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	262	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	10	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	179	-	NR	NR	-	-
OITA	10	-	300	3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	146	1	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	139	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	439	1	9,045	17	0	0	0	0

RATES								
Current	29.3	0.1	17.3	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	26.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	9	-	255	8	5	2	335	92	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	18	1	-	1	88	18	-	-	-	2
IWATE	-	-	22	4	-	-	55	16	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	66	1	6	-	106	15	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	23	1	-	-	75	34	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	-	32	1	-	-	58	17	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	38	1	1	-	130	35	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	46	1	5	-	178	54	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	36	-	1	1	29	11	-	-	-	1
GUMMA	1	-	56	2	-	-	35	16	-	-	-	1
SAITAMA	-	-	34	-	-	-	63	24	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	36	-	-	-	54	18	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	6	-	340	7	9	8	591	240	-	-	-	4
KANAGAWA	4	-	86	1	1	-	68	20	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	16	1	2	2	62	21	-	-	-	1
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	18	2	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	6	1	1	-	41	10	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	19	1	-	-	26	3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	60	1	-	-	36	6	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	18	1	-	-	16	4	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	121	-	1	1	82	19	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	77	1	-	-	32	5	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	31	1	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	23	-	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	114	2	3	1	59	13	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	43	-	3	5	111	22	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	42	1	-	-	54	18	-	-	-	-
NARA	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	23	10	2	-	-	3
SHIMANE	-	-	28	-	-	-	8	3	1	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	9	6	11	3	17	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	16	2	-	-	52	16	1	1	3	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	31	5	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	13	2	-	-	15	4	12	6	22	1
EHIME	-	-	15	-	2	2	26	17	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	8	-	-	-	19	7	-	1	13	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	1	2	3	70	49	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	14	1	1	-	24	11	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	28	8	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	10	-	NR	NR	15	3	NR	NR	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	38	0	1857	44	43	26	2850	916	28	11	73	-

RATES												
Current	2.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	2.9	1.7	5.4	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	0
Previous	2.2	0.2			3.5	1.5			1.2	0.7		

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	187	268	641
AOMORI	52	85	70
IWATE	46	81	57
MIYAGI	75	99	224
AKITA	23	107	145
YAMAGATA	32	44	135
FUKUSHIMA	9	67	189
IBARAKI	24	98	65
TOCHIGI	14	84	88
GUNMA	20	67	129
SAITAMA	3	62	101
CHIBA	10	46	99
TOKYO	8	219	765
KANAGAWA	7	111	317
NIIGATA	119	142	260
TOYAMA	88	64	109
ISHIKAWA	19	54	158
FUKUI	22	95	142
YAMANASHI	3	17	45
NAGANO	52	99	183
GIFU	32	32	172
SHIZUOKA	36	101	114
AICHI	68	174	337
MIE	14	61	50
SHIGA	16	83	83
KYOTO	26	61	158
OSAKA	5	79	317
HYOGO	53	171	371
NARA	NR	NR	NR
WAKAYAMA	12	21	73
TOTTORI	2	16	53
SHIMANE	40	116	242
OKAYAMA	13	74	127
HIROSHIMA	53	149	424
YAMAGUCHI	3	20	62
TOKUSHIMA	16	49	104
KAGAWA	12	27	49
EHIME	37	138	202
KOCHI	30	35	79
FUKUOKA	24	290	383
SAGA	11	10	58
NAGASAKI	21	45	127
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR	NR
OITA	8	46	144
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	NR
KAGOSHIMA	15	26	51

TOTAL	1360	3733	7702
-------	------	------	------

RATE

Current	90.9	249.6	514.9
Previous	140.5	253.3	584.5

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

Weekly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA Cases	INFLUENZA Cases
HOKKAIDO	108	-
AOMORI	32	-
IWATE	39	-
MIYAGI	33	-
AKITA	34	-
YAMAGATA	9	-
FUKUSHIMA	35	-
IBARAKI	20	1
TOCHIGI	20	-
GUNMA	19	-
SAITAMA	19	-
CHIBA	13	-
TOKYO	61	-
KANAGAWA	52	-
NIIGATA	50	-
TOYAMA	20	-
ISHIKAWA	26	-
FUKUI	(-8)*	-
YAMANASHI	11	-
NAGANO	31	-
GIFU	19	-
SHIZUOKA	34	-
AICHI	74	-
MIE	12	-
SHIGA	4	-
KYOTO	11	-
OSAKA	23	-
HYOGO	34	-
NARA	NR	NR
WAKAYAMA	21	-
TOTTORI	3	-
SHIMANE	30	-
OKAYAMA	17	-
HIROSHIMA	39	6
YAMAGUCHI	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	24	-
KAGAWA	6	-
EHIME	55	-
KOCHI	10	-
FUKUOKA	66	-
SAGA	6	-
NAGASAKI	14	-
KUMAMOTO	NR	NR
OITA	13	10
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR
KAGOSHIMA	22	1
TOTAL	1,165	18
Rate		
Current	77.9	1.2
Previous	82.2	1.5

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

*Correction

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	30 Aug. 1947	31 Aug. 1946	30 Aug. 1947	31 Aug. 1946	for first 35 weeks 1947	for first 35 weeks 1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	278	535	1055	2163	20148	32606
Dysentery	2807	6203	13915	23614	27250	45946
Typhoid	735	1311	3137	5141	11675	31932
Paratyphoid	237	333	823	1211	3151	5925
Smallpox	0	5	1	32	376	17647
Typhus Fever	4	38	18	150	994	30659
Malaria	439	1107	1789	5382	9045	NA
Cholera	0	108	0	498	0	990
Scarlet Fever	38	39	160	121	1857	1321
Epidemic Meningitis	43	21	183	95	2850	1132
Jap. B. Encephalitis	28	11	66	47	73	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	18	25	71	91	1750	2732
Dysentery	581	886	2312	3409	4781	6469
Typhoid	136	167	359	530	1375	3724
Paratyphoid	7	22	44	52	168	291
Smallpox	0	0	0	5	38	2697
Typhus Fever	0	11	1	30	81	2784
Malaria	1	1	2	20	17	NA
Cholera	0	51	0	225	0	410
Scarlet Fever	0	2	6	3	44	79
Epidemic Meningitis	26	7	93	29	916	302
Jap. B. Encephalitis	11	4	25	18	29	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA: Not Available						

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	30 Aug. 1947	31 Aug. 1946	30 Aug. 1947	31 Aug. 1946	for first 35 weeks 1947	for first 35 weeks 1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	18.6	44.0	17.6	37.4	38.5	64.5
Dysentery	187.6	429.5	232.6	408.8	52.0	90.9
Typhoid	49.1	90.8	52.4	89.0	22.3	63.3
Paratyphoid	15.8	23.1	13.8	21.0	6.0	11.7
Smallpox	0.0	0.3	0.02	0.6	0.7	34.9
Typhus Fever	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.6	1.9	60.7
Malaria	29.3	76.7	29.9	93.2	17.3	NA
Cholera	0.0	7.5	0.0	8.6	0.0	2.0
Scarlet Fever	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.5	2.6
Epidemic Meningitis	2.9	1.5	3.1	1.6	5.4	2.2
Jap. B. Encephalitis	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.1	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.3	5.4
Dysentery	38.8	61.4	38.6	59.0	9.1	12.8
Typhoid	9.1	11.6	6.0	9.2	2.6	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.3
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.8	0.02	0.5	0.2	5.5
Malaria	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.3	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.7	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NA: Not Available						

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Rates based on estimated populations 1 July 1946 and 1 July 1947

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 30 AUGUST 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	9	866	243	5811	83	3026
AOMORI	12	270	105	1838	39	1121
IWATE	19	122	24	664	4	871
MIYAGI	13	243	83	2012	60	1344
AKITA	-	149	22	1158	20	879
YAMAGATA	3	138	17	1023	47	1324
FUKUSHIMA	10	286	64	2581	54	1856
IBARAKI	9	450	59	1735	51	1712
TOCHIGI	3	279	55	2228	36	1969
GUMMA	3	191	50	1394	42	1699
SAITAMA	5	521	42	2198	35	1510
CHIBA	16	547	88	2596	55	1647
TOKYO	27	1198	113	4579	85	3341
KANAGAWA	31	1044	226	8575	123	4235
NIIGATA	17	323	58	2172	49	1901
TOYAMA	4	280	50	2166	39	1705
ISHIKAWA	26	451	149	2657	77	1671
FUKUI	9	299	38	1193	23	853
YAMANASHI	-	62	43	1178	5	434
NAGANO	8	209	86	2417	55	1703
GIFU	8	495	105	2686	33	1152
SHIZUOKA	19	526	93	2536	62	2452
AICHI	61	2406	283	10152	108	5542
MIE	12	888	37	1822	36	1743
SHIGA	19	664	41	1210	43	1127
KYOTO	43	1344	252	5272	150	2849
OSAKA	66	3277	264	12334	211	10377
HYOGO	38	1215	198	5919	157	5793
NARA	NR	358	NR	636	NR	645
WAKAYAMA	18	766	102	2452	55	1469
TOTTORI	3	255	41	2404	12	1192
SHIMANE	3	124	40	1209	14	1074
OKAYAMA	23	1142	145	4031	89	2454
HIROSHIMA	18	794	140	5457	56	2457
YAMAGUCHI	10	302	80	2491	44	1496
TOKUSHIMA	1	89	27	893	22	848
KAGAWA	15	465	31	1832	18	1079
EHIME	6	205	88	2325	83	2294
KOCHI	1	231	33	1162	18	930
FUKUOKA	53	2062	247	8218	156	4762
SAGA	5	275	99	2974	62	1500
NAGASAKI	14	532	144	4518	84	2040
KUMAMOTO	2	250	126	2829	51	1796
OITA	8	588	86	2130	51	1449
MIYAZAKI	NR	54	NR	1194	NR	730
KAGOSHIMA	9	155	40	1945	37	1104
TOTALS	679	27390	4357	140816	2634	95155

RATE						
Current	45.4	52.3	291.3	269.0	176.1	181.7
Previous	54.4		306.2		191.5	

Rates per 100,000 per annum
Rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE
DISEASES FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING 30 AUGUST 1947

All rates in this report are based upon the estimated populations as of 1 July 1946 and 1947. The total population is estimated to have been 75,300,000 on 1 July 1946 and 78,000,000 on 1 July 1947. Prefectural populations have been changed proportionately. In previous reports, rates for both 1946 and 1947 have been based upon the 'enumerated' population, 26 April 1946, which was 73,110,995. The newly calculated rates, therefore, are somewhat lower than those previously published since the population base is larger. Corrected monthly rates for 1946 and the first 7 months of 1947, using the estimated population as of 1 July 1946 and 1947, will be published later this month.

During August increases were recorded in the incidence of dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and malaria. These were the same summer diseases that had shown increases in July. An increase was also registered in both confirmed and suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis. (August 1946 and August 1947 were both 5 week periods but July 1947 was a 4 week period so care should be taken to compare only rates.)

There were 26,289 cases and 3,606 deaths reported during August for the 12 communicable diseases included in this report. Approximately 98 percent of the total cases were due to dysentery (17,331), typhoid fever (3,812), malaria (2,268), diphtheria (1,349), and paratyphoid fever (979). Eighty percent of all deaths were from dysentery (2,393). Typhoid fever deaths (429) accounted for another 12 percent of the total.

There were also reported 86,120 cases for 5 additional diseases for which prefectural data are not shown in this report. Cases and case rates for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 42,739 and 571.4 respectively; for whooping cough, 21,510 and 287.6; for measles 13,986 and 187.0; for pneumonia, 7,752 and 103.6; and for influenza, 133 and 1.8.

Both the case and death rates for diphtheria continued to decline. Case and death rates, per 100,000 population per annum, for the month of August were 18.0 and 1.1 respectively compared with the July rates of 24.8 and 1.7. The current incidence was only half that in August of 1946 when the case and death rates were 36.7 and 1.9 respectively.

The current dysentery case rate (231.7) was approximately 133 percent higher than the July case rate (99.6). It should be noted, however, that dysentery reached a peak in the week ending 9 August and decreased in each of the 3 succeeding weeks. The August death rate from dysentery (38.7) was also more than 100 percent greater than the July rate (18.7). The peak in deaths was reached in the week ending 16 August. In the corresponding month of 1946 the case and death rates were 404.4 and 56.5 respectively.

The typhoid fever case rate in August (51.0) increased approximately 75 percent over the July rate of 29.0. There was, however, a sharp drop in the weekly rate during the last week in August, indicating that the summer peak may have been passed. The death rate increased from 3.0 in July to 5.7 currently. The case and death rates in August 1946 were 86.6 and 8.6 respectively.

The paratyphoid fever case rate (13.1) in August was 40 percent higher than in July (9.3). The current death rate (0.7) was also slightly higher than previously (0.5). In August 1946 the case and death rates were 19.9 and 0.8 respectively.

Only 2 cases and no deaths were reported for smallpox during August compared with 8 cases and 2 deaths in July. The case rate in August was 0.03. In July the case and death rates were 0.1 and 0.03 respectively. The case and death rates in August 1946 were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever decreased for the second consecutive month. The case and death rates in August were only 0.5 and 0.04 compared with case and death rates of 1.5 and 0.1 in July. In August 1946 the case and death rates were 2.9 and 0.5 respectively.

The current malaria case rate (30.3) was 19 percent higher than in July (25.4). The peak incidence for the year thus far occurred during the week ending 9 August and a general downward trend may be expected throughout the balance of the year. The current death rate (0.03) was about the same as in July (0.02). The incidence of malaria currently was only a third of the experience in August of last year when the case and death rates were 93.8 and 0.3 respectively.

Case and death rates for scarlet fever (3.0 and 0.1 respectively) were exactly the same in July and August. Corresponding rates during August last year were 2.0 and 0.04 respectively.

Epidemic meningitis also remained about the same. Current case and death rates were 3.0 and 1.5 compared with 3.2 and 1.0 respectively in July. The case and death rates in August 1946 were 1.7 and 0.5.

During the 5-week August period, 68 cases and 26 deaths from suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported compared with 3 cases and 1 death during July. Only 4 cases have been confirmed to date, however. The current case and death rates for suspect cases were 0.9 and 0.3. In the corresponding period last year there were reported 58 cases and 24 deaths representing rates of 0.8 and 0.3 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague. In August 1946 there were 626 cases of cholera and 265 deaths, yielding case and death rates of 8.7 and 3.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDING 30 AUGUST 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
OKKAIDO	92	25.8	7	2.0	453	127.0	31	8.7
DOMORI	26	23.3	2	1.8	118	105.9	12	10.8
IWATE	20	16.1	2	1.6	323	259.5	27	21.7
MIYAGI	35	23.4	1	0.7	256	171.1	23	15.4
AKITA	68	55.6	4	3.3	138	112.8	25	20.4
YAMAGATA	34	25.7	2	1.5	620	468.2	42	31.7
FUKUSHIMA	19	9.7	-	-	1264	644.0	130	66.2
IBARAKI	29	14.6	2	1.0	871	438.6	215	108.2
TOCHIGI	41	26.7	1	0.7	719	467.5	113	73.5
GUMMA	23	14.7	4	2.6	748	479.4	115	73.7
SAITAMA	21	10.1	2	1.0	618	297.8	101	48.7
CHIBA	15	7.3	1	0.5	412	200.5	72	35.0
TOKYO	58	13.6	4	0.9	1012	236.5	233	54.1
KANAGAWA	31	15.0	-	-	267	129.2	50	24.2
NIIGATA	76	31.9	5	2.1	896	376.5	127	53.4
TOYAMA	9	9.4	1	1.0	87	91.2	5	5.2
ISHIKAWA	55	61.3	3	3.3	110	122.6	18	20.1
FUKUI	7	9.8	1	1.4	163	229.1	23	32.3
YAMANASHI	4	4.9	1	1.2	371	455.2	34	41.7
NAGANO	26	12.5	5	2.4	1028	495.4	93	44.8
GIFU	6	4.1	-	-	284	192.3	88	59.6
SHIZUOKA	29	12.5	2	0.9	541	234.0	109	47.1
AICHI	63	21.1	2	0.7	918	307.4	214	71.7
MIF	18	12.8	1	0.7	237	168.8	51	36.2
SHIGA	20	23.5	1	1.2	187	219.9	25	29.1
KYOTO	22	13.3	2	1.2	257	154.9	51	30.1
OSAKA	22	7.2	-	-	272	89.3	64	21.0
HYOGO	34	11.8	2	0.7	729	252.2	123	42.5
WARA	9	11.8	-	-	41	53.9	6	7.9
YAKAYAMA	13	13.6	-	-	84	88.0	15	15.1
TOTTORI	5	8.8	1	1.8	68	119.2	11	19.1
SHIMANE	36	41.4	1	1.2	195	224.5	54	62.2
OKAYAMA	23	14.6	2	1.3	179	113.8	44	28.1
HIROSHIMA	33	17.0	-	-	223	114.7	62	31.9
YAMAGUCHI	31	22.0	4	2.8	93	66.1	36	25.6
TOKUSHIMA	19	22.4	-	-	398	469.0	64	75.1
KAGAWA	15	16.8	2	2.2	225	252.0	22	24.6
EHIME	55	38.9	2	1.4	477	337.7	88	62.1
KOCHI	17	20.8	1	1.2	93	114.0	20	24.1
FUKUOKA	37	12.4	4	1.3	292	98.2	49	16.1
SAGA	43	49.1	2	2.3	74	84.4	19	21.1
NAGASAKI	13	9.0	-	-	307	211.6	44	30.1
KUMAMOTO	13	7.8	-	-	174	104.2	24	14.1
OITA	22	18.7	2	1.7	195	165.9	41	34.1
MIYAZAKI	26	26.5	4	4.1	112	114.3	30	30.6
KAGOSHIMA	36	21.6	3	1.8	202	121.1	50	30.0

*Aug. 1947	1349	18.0	86	1.1	17331	231.7	2893	38.1
**Jul. 1947	1486	24.8	102	1.7	5958	99.6	1117	18.1
*Aug. 1946	2650	36.7	137	1.9	29198	404.4	4077	56.1

*Five-Week Periods
**Four-Week Periods

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1947 rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947
1946 rates based on estimated population 1 July 1946.

Monthly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	98	27.5	7	2.0	64	17.9	1	0.3
AOMORI	44	39.5	1	0.9	5	4.5	1	0.9
IWATE	38	30.5	2	1.6	12	9.6	-	-
MIYAGI	58	38.8	6	4.0	46	30.8	2	1.3
AKITA	27	22.1	5	4.1	12	9.8	1	0.8
YAMAGATA	55	41.5	4	3.0	17	12.8	2	1.5
FUKUSHIMA	63	32.1	10	5.1	26	13.2	2	1.0
IBARAKI	90	45.3	6	3.0	41	20.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	109	70.9	14	9.1	22	14.3	1	0.7
GUMMA	79	50.6	7	4.5	17	10.9	1	0.6
SAITAMA	78	37.6	7	3.4	24	11.6	-	-
CHIBA	81	39.4	3	1.5	23	11.2	-	-
TOKYO	258	60.3	24	5.6	79	18.5	5	1.2
KANAGAWA	136	65.8	17	8.2	28	13.5	2	1.0
NIIGATA	166	69.7	13	5.5	34	14.3	1	0.4
TOYAMA	113	118.4	2	2.1	36	37.7	-	-
ISHIKAWA	71	79.1	10	11.1	14	15.6	1	1.1
FUKUI	64	89.9	7	9.8	14	19.7	1	1.4
YAMANASHI	42	51.5	4	4.9	9	11.0	-	-
NAGANO	65	31.3	8	3.9	20	9.6	1	0.5
GIFU	121	81.9	15	10.2	28	19.0	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	84	36.3	12	5.2	30	13.0	7	3.0
AICHI	279	93.4	38	12.7	59	19.8	-	-
MIE	183	130.4	18	12.8	35	24.9	3	2.1
SHIGA	44	51.7	4	4.7	14	16.5	2	2.4
KYOTO	90	54.3	10	6.0	21	12.7	1	0.6
OSAKA	160	52.6	34	11.2	23	7.6	-	-
HYOGO	290	100.3	27	9.3	41	14.2	3	1.0
NARA	27	35.5	1	1.3	5	6.6	-	-
WAKAYAMA	113	118.3	15	15.7	26	27.2	1	1.0
TOTTORI	33	57.8	2	3.5	7	12.3	-	-
SHIMANE	55	63.3	4	4.6	14	16.1	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	65	41.3	10	6.4	4	2.5	-	-
HIROSHIMA	123	63.3	12	6.2	41	21.1	3	1.5
YAMAGUCHI	16	11.4	-	-	7	5.0	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	59	69.5	30	35.4	11	13.0	1	1.2
KAGAWA	38	42.6	4	4.5	20	22.4	1	1.1
EHIME	35	24.8	6	4.2	4	2.8	-	-
KOCHI	75	91.9	8	9.8	8	9.8	2	2.5
FUKUOKA	56	18.8	8	2.7	5	1.7	-	-
SAGA	16	18.3	-	-	6	6.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	16	11.0	1	0.7	8	5.5	-	-
KUMAMOTO	30	18.0	-	-	7	4.2	-	-
OITA	29	24.7	5	4.3	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	38	38.8	8	8.2	6	6.1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.2	-	-	6	3.6	-	-
Aug. 1947	3812	51.0	429	5.7	979	13.1	49	0.7
Jul. 1947	1733	29.0	180	3.0	559	9.3	29	0.5
*Aug. 1946	6256	86.6	624	8.6	1435	19.2	67	0.8

* 5 week periods

** 4 week period

Rate per 100,000 p er annum.

1947 rates based on estimated
population 1 July 1947.

1946 rates based on estimated
population 1 July 1946.

Monthly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1	0.3	-	-	3	0.8	1	0.3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	8	1.9	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	x(-2)	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	15	5.0	1	0.3
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	6	6.7	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*August 1947	2	0.03	0	0.0	34	0.5	3	0.04
**July 1947	8	0.1	2	0.03	91	1.5	7	0.1
*August 1946	41	0.6	8	0.1	213	2.9	36	0.5

*Five-week Periods

**Four-week Period

*Correction-2 cases reported in July in error.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

1947 Rates Based on Estimated Population 1 July 1947.

1946 Rates Based on Estimated Population 1 July 1946.

Monthly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

Prefecture	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	71	19.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	38	34.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	29	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	32	26.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	19	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	57	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	25	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	22	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	18	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	8	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	16	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	142	33.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	106	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	70	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	30	31.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	10	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	13	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	12	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	22	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	6	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	50	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	38	12.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	38	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	676	794.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	48	28.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	39	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	40	13.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	13	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	12	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	16	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	18	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	33	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	63	44.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	39	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	10	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	80	56.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	15	18.4	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	101	34.0	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	7	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	45	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	25	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	62	52.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	14	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	35	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

* August 1947	2268	30.3	2	0.03	0	0.0	0	0.0
** July 1947	1521	25.4	1	0.02	0	0.0	0	0.0
* August 1946	6772	93.8	22	0.3	626	8.7	265	3.7

* Five-week periods

** Four-week periods

Rates per 100,000 population per annum

1947 rates based on estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 rates based on estimated population 1 July 1946.

Monthly Report - 30 August 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAI DO	35	9.8	1	0.3	19	5.3	11	3.1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	3	2.7	2	1.8	2	1.8	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	2	1.6	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
MIYAGI	7	4.7	-	-	19	12.7	4	2.7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	5	4.1	-	-	6	4.9	2	1.6	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	9	6.8	1	0.8	6	4.5	2	1.5	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	3.6	-	-	7	3.6	3	1.5	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	5	2.5	-	-	16	8.1	5	2.5	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	9	5.9	-	-	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.7	-	-
GUMMA	11	7.1	1	0.6	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	0.6	1	0.6
SAITAMA	3	1.4	-	-	4	1.9	3	1.4	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	4	1.9	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	37	8.6	-	-	41	9.6	20	4.7	4	0.9	-	-
KANAGAWA	12	5.8	-	-	7	3.4	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	0.8	1	0.4	15	6.3	12	5.0	1	0.4	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.2	-	-	4	4.5	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	12	5.8	-	-	2	1.0	2	1.0	-	-	-	-
GIFU	4	2.7	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	6	2.6	-	-	6	2.6	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
AICHI	7	2.3	-	-	5	1.7	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	2.1	-	-	1	0.7	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4
SHIGA	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	5	3.0	-	-	6	3.6	3	1.8	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	6	2.0	-	-	11	3.6	5	1.6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	1.7	1	0.3	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.8	3	5.3	3	5.3	1	1.8
SHIMANE	2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-	3	1.9	3	1.9	16	10.2	5	3.2
HIROSHIMA	4	2.1	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	22	24.6	12	13.4
EHIME	-	-	-	-	5	3.5	5	3.5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	2.5	-	-	4	4.9	1	1.2	x13	15.9	3	3.7
FUKUOKA	3	1.0	-	-	5	1.7	9	3.0	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.1	-	-	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.0	-	-	4	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
*August 1947	223	3.0	6	0.1	223	3.0	112	1.5	68	0.9	26	0.3
**July 1947	179	3.0	3	0.1	189	3.2	59	1.0	3	0.1	1	0.02
*August 1946	148	2.0	3	0.04	121	1.7	35	0.5	58	0.8	24	0.3

*Five-week Periods
**Four-week Period

x 4 Cases Confirmed by Laboratory Tests
1947 Rates based on Estimated Population 1 July 1947.
1946 Rates based on Estimated Population 1 July 1946.

